

# The Hongkong Telegraph

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二月廿六日英漢對照

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SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.

## SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

KAISER VISITS ENGLAND.

A NOVEL GREETING.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

London, May 15th, 8.25 p.m.  
To-day the Kaiser, who is visiting England, was welcomed at Sheerness, by an aeroplane carrying naval officers.

The Kaiser was not met on landing by the Royal family, but the King, Queen and the Prince of Wales assembled at Victoria and greeted him there amid a large crowd.

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME IN LONDON.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

London, May 15.

Their Imperial Majesties drove direct to Buckingham Palace on their arrival in London. They were enthusiastically welcomed, large crowds cheering them all along the route from the stations to the Palace.

INTERESTING SCHEME DROPPED.

PROMOTERS' HEAVY FORFEIT.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

London, May 15, 8.25 p.m.

The scheme which was put on foot some time ago to erect a huge building in the Strand, London, where all the features of Parisian life would be introduced, including a cafe, has been dropped and the promoters are said to have lost the large sum of £10,000.

THE GYMKHANA.

SHANGHAI PONIES FOR SATURDAY'S MEETING.

Additional interest is being lent to Saturday's gymkhana by the presence of three well-known Shanghai ponies.

Savinius has quite a good record and some of the "local" "gees" will find him a hot competitor.

A good meeting is assured if only the weather clears. A dry Friday and Saturday morning would put the track fairly right, but it will nevertheless be heavy going.

There seems, unfortunately, little likelihood of the rain stopping, but we hope for the best.

The entries are large and an excellent day's sport should be provided.

## SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

JAPAN'S RECEPTION OF AMERICAN FLEET.

("INDEPENDENT NEWS" AGENCEY.)

Shanghai May 16th.

A reception was held by the leading Japanese officials and merchants yesterday in honour of the American Fleet which is staying in Japanese waters. Another reception will be given to the Fleet by the Naval authorities and the residents in Tokyo.

## THE FOLLIES.

The Follies have arrived at Hongkong after a very successful tour in the North. The troupe will play here on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and their usual charming and clever performance will, we are sure, be as much appreciated as during their first visit.

The Follies had a serious time when leaving Tientsin, at least their crossing of Taku Bar was not as humorous as they could have wished. The ship was held up in rough weather for a day, and anyone who knows Taku Bar will know what that means. However, they have arrived safely and will re-produce their famous bow to Hongkong audience to-morrow evening at the City Hall.

## POLICE COURT.

A Chinaman was charged this morning before Mr. F. A. Hazlewood with selling opium. After hearing the evidence his Worship imposed a fine of \$250.

A Chinese was given six months' hard labour and six hours' stocks for returning from banishment.

For the larceny of an umbrella from the Tai Ping Theatre, a Chinaman got six weeks' imprisonment and four hours' stocks.

## RUBBER.

The annual report of the Kiangsi Rubber Estates states that the total area held is now 2,292 acres, of which 902 1/4 acres have been planted or cleared. It is proposed to increase the cultivated area to 1,300 acres, and the remaining 25,000 acres are being issued, making the subscribed capital £75,000. The estimated crop for the current year is 11,400 lb., gradually rising to 28,435 lb. in 1915.

## NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

### HUNGHUTZE OUTRAGES.

Peking, May 10.—The Hunghutze in Northern Manchuria, who have not yet been suppressed, have handed over to the Russians three European captives said to be Greek traders. The Russians have warned the outlaws that they will be shot if they invade Siberia.

Mr. J. G. Smith, who has returned from leave, has been appointed chief officer of the Shaoxing, which rendered valuable assistance to the Asia when on Finger Rock.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE BUDGET.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

Bombay, May 10, 7.10 a.m.

Seldom has the City of London shown such indifference to the Budget on the eve of its introduction. It is confidently expected that there will be few changes, though the removal of the protective duty on cocoas is considered certain.

## MOROCCO.

### DISQUIETING REPORTS.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

Bombay, May 15, 2.20 p.m.

The official view in Paris is disquieting owing to the nature of the latest reports from Fez.

The Government has instructed General Moinier to hasten the advance of the relief column to Fez, which, however, is to occupy the city only as long as it is deemed necessary.

It is expected that the troops will reach Fez on Wednesday or Thursday.

## PLAQUE IN HONGKONG.

### PRECAUTION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The bill of health of the steamer Kaifeng, which arrived at Manila from Hongkong on May 12th, reports as to plague in the British possession. The plague, however, is all among the Chinese and at the present time under control and not spreading.

That the Philippine Islands has a very efficient quarantine service is shown by the fact that, although the islands are literally surrounded with plague infested ports, the health officers have succeeded in keeping the scourge out. Each year, plague rages to a more or less extent in Amoy, Hongkong, Pnom Penh, Saigon, Singapore and Batavia, a line almost encircling the islands. Vessels arrive from these ports every few days, yet for the last five years, there has not been a case of plague here.

The quarantine officers here are aided in their work very materially by the public health and marine hospital service of the United States, which has men stationed in Hongkong, Amoy, Pnom Penh and Singapore, who, when plague is prevailing at their various stations, watch all outgoing passengers so closely that if one even has a slight fever, his case is investigated. —Cable-news American.

New has been received at Manila that a Hongkong cricket team will arrive about the 30th inst., so that the Interpol match will probably be played on the 31st inst. or later.

## CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

### THE RISING.

SEVERAL THOUSAND REBELS AWAIT THEIR LEADER.

("SHUNG PO" SERVICE.)

Canton, May 15.

Renewed activity is being shown in the rebel ranks.

A big force, well armed and numbering several thousands from Weichow, are now at Tsang Shing awaiting the arrival of their leader, Chang, to rise in concert with rebels in the adjoining provinces.

They are being closely watched by a company of scouts sent from Canton by General Chung.

The officer in charge has reported to the General that the force will become dangerous immediately upon the arrival of Chang.

## "SAVING THE COUNTRY FROM RUIN."

### MEETINGS PROHIBITED.

("SHUNG PO" SERVICE.)

Peking, May 15.

The Peking Government has instructed the Viceroys and Governors of the various provinces to prohibit "Saving the Country from Ruin Society" meetings and also other society meetings with similar objects.

## A WISE THREAT.

("SHUNG PO" SERVICE.)

Peking, May 15.

The Peking Government has instructed the authorities of the various provinces to the effect that persons holding public meetings against the action of the government in taking over the control of the railways will be severely punished.

## CONDITIONAL PREFERENCE.

("SHUNG PO" SERVICE.)

Peking, May 15.

The Prince Regent intends to appoint the President of the Board of Finance as President of the new Cabinet. If Prince Chien-ching should resign,

## CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

### BOARD OF COMMUNICATIONS.

PROPOSALS OPPOSED.

("SHUNG PO" SERVICE.)

Peking, May 15.

The people of the various provinces have telegraphed to Peking opposing the action of the

Board of Communications in taking over the control of all the railways in China from the public. The telegrams from the provinces of Kwangtung, Sze-chuan, Hunan and Hupeh were in strong terms.

## ISSUE OF FOREIGN LOANS.

("SHUNG PO" SERVICE.)

Peking, May 15.

The Board of Communications and the Board of Finance are trying to influence a certain prince

to memorialize the Throne to prohibit the people from opposing the action of the government in issuing foreign loans and in taking over the control of the railways.

## CHINESE RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

("SHUNG PO" SERVICE.)

Peking, May 15.

The Board of Communications intends to dispatch ten deputies to investigate the affairs of the railways preparatory to taking over complete control.

## CHINESE MINISTER'S WARNING.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA TO TAKE MANCHURIA AND MONGOLIA.

("SHUNG PO" SERVICE.)

Peking, May 15.

A Chinese Minister abroad has sent a telegram to the Peking Government to the effect that Japan and Russia are planning to take possession of Manchuria and Mongolia and it is

quite time for China to take immediate action.

## CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

### MEMORIALS TO THRONE CURTAILED.

("SHUNG PO" SERVICE.)

Peking, May 15.

Henceforth, the governors of Kulun and Heilungkiang will not be allowed to memorialize the

Throne without joining with the Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces.

## CHINA'S NEW CABINET.

("SHUNG PO" SERVICE.)

Peking, May 15.

The formation of the new Cabinet has been completed. A

meeting takes place every Tuesday.

[On Saturday last we printed a list of the names of the members of the new Cabinet.]

## THE PERSONNEL OF CHINA'S NEW CABINET.

It will be remembered that the present constitution of China is modelled upon that of Japan. So are the main points in the formation of her New Cabinet and Privy Council.

With reference to the Cabinet, three great principles are kept always in view, namely, (1) that the personnel of the Cabinet constitutes the Ministers of State. (2) the Ministers of State are to assist the Emperor in the Government, and bear the responsibilities for His Majesty towards the Parliament, and (3) the President and Vice-Presidents of the Cabinet shall be the Premiers of the Ministers of State.

As to the establishment of an Advisory Board, or the Privy Council, it is for the special convenience of the Emperor, who, alone and in person, may ask its advice on important and weighty matters. Its formation is accomplished with a President, a Vice-President, all the Grand Secretaries and other officials not connected with administrative affairs to the total number of twenty-one, a Secretary-in-Chief and three secretaries.

There has been a report that the President of the Privy Council would be also the Imperial Tutor, consequently, H.E. Lu Jen-hsiang was appointed the incumbent.

## CHINESE IN HOLLAND.

The Chinese who are residing in Holland have incorporated a society. The principal purpose of the club will be to promote the desire of their countrymen in

Netherlands Indies to study at a university here or at the commercial schools. Further, to assist in every way Chinese parents who decide to send their children to Holland in order to be educated in the Dutch way. Mr. Tjoen Kwai Tan was called to the chair, and Messrs. Ch. Sim Zecha and Kong Tam Tan were appointed first secretary and treasurer respectively.

## NEW GOLF COURSE FOR HONGKONG.

At a special meeting of the Hongkong Golf Club yesterday it was decided to spend 40,000 dollars on a new golf course in the Shatin Valley. It will be about 6,000 yards long, will contain 18 holes and have 18 holes.

## AMERICAN NEWS.

(From MANILA.)

Washington, May 10.—Thomas P. Gore, the blind Senator from Oklahoma, has joined with those Democrats who are trying to commit their party to early withdrawal from the Philippines, and to-day presented to the Senate a resolution on the subject. The resolution declares that it is the purpose of the United States to surrender sovereignty in the Philippines at the earliest practicable date. The resolution itself does not fix or indicate the date. Following the usual procedure the resolution was referred to committee.

## MARINE COURT.

Before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., this morning at the Marine Court, Kwok Kan, master of the steam launch Kam On, was charged with refusing to have to on being ordered to do so by Police Launch No. 7. The man pleaded not guilty.

The police evidence was to the effect that they had a suspicion that Kam On was carrying more passengers than was legal, and that the suspicion was strengthened by the master's refusal to leave to.

Kwok Kan was convicted, the magistrate imposing a fine of thirty dollars with the option of two months' hard labour. The fine was paid.

The master of the launch Hoi Lung was fined twenty-five dollars for making fast to the a.s.a. Beauty while under way in the harbour.

The defendant pleaded not guilty.

## CANTON RAILWAY.

Peking, May 9.



**A TALK ON CHINESE SERVANTS.**

At a small dinner given recently in Washington by a Western Senator and his wife, the conversation, toward dessert, turned on the servant problem, and one of the guests announced she had determined to employ Chinese servants.

"My dear Madam," said her host, "you will be jumping from the frying pan into the fire! Two nights ago I dined with Rear Admiral Blank. He has a Chinese cook, whom they brought with them from California. Well, the dinner was given to celebrate the Admiral's seventy-second birthday. The Chinese cook had shown the greatest interest about preparing the good things to eat; my hostess told me, and had particularly requested that he be allowed to make the cake, instead of getting it from Rauscher's."

The dessert arrived and after the ices were passed the butler came in carrying an enormous white frosted cake. It was simply delicious, as well as ornamental. Before it was cut, we all examined the decorations. In the centre, done in chocolate, was the date of the Admiral's birthday; under it the date of the day of the dinner; and right around the cake he had put large lettering:

"Mo mukce cakes too cheapee, me want more monce."

I remember that on one Christmas Day Chow poured the pudding sauce over the boiled salmon, and had raisins scattered through the potatoes. Still, we could not make up our minds to discharge him. There are few honest Chinks in the servant world, and he was one of them. But shortly afterwards he reached the climax by providing us with mutton chops nosling in pure tabasco sauce!

"When I had recovered from the large piece which I had unhappily swallowed, (it burned like a red-hot coal all the way down, and was frightfully nauseating,) I went quietly into my room and from there into the kitchen. I had a hatchet in one hand and my revolver in the other. I didn't waste words.

"'Git,' I said, raising the hatchet, and pointing the revolver and he got it!"

**UNITY OF PURPOSE IN AGGRESSION.**

The family did everything they could to stop him, as these constant reminders of immortality were getting on their nerves. One night, he brought in a large cake covered with pink and white icing. Right in the centre, in pink, were the two initials J. G.

"The limit had been reached, and John was sent for immediate ly.

"John, this has got to stop. You perhaps don't mean it, but this is sacrilegious. It must never occur again."

"John's face never changed. 'Me no neglions. Me no mean Jesus Christ—letters stand for 'Jelly Gluko'."

"You may laugh at the 'heathen Chineses,'" said the Senator's brother, "But he has his good points. Chinese cooks have one peculiarity: they never forget a recipe; once show them a thing and they will remember it for all time."

"In Vancouver, where I have lived for the last ten years, there are nothing but Chinese servants to be had for love or money. They tell this story out there to illustrate that a Chinaman proves himself an apt pupil."

"One of the Consuls there and his wife had a very fine Irish cook, Bridget, whom they trusted implicitly. She went with them to Vancouver. Well, two years later, Bridget told them she was going to get married, and they must find another cook. It was easier said than done. Finally, they came to the inevitable—a Chinaman. On his arrival the Consul took him into the kitchen and introduced him to Bridget, saying:

"Bridget will remain here a week to teach you. So do exactly as Bridget does."

"The Chink turned out to be a good cook, and the Consul and his wife congratulated themselves on their 'find.' Three weeks after Bridget's departure, the Consul went into the kitchen to look for a duster, which could not be found. When he looked in the larder he was surprised to see a great paper packages on the shelf there; Ling Sing, what a lot sing?"

Six paper lins, Bridget did, three pounds come, me take six closets. Ten flour, come, take four pounds, tie in bag, take closet. Saturday night, little girl come, me open closet, take house, for the local alms."

Money and securities to the value of over £300, it was reported at the Board of Guardians, were found in the larder. Gentlemen and ladies were found to be of old world origin.

Embroidery, Pongee Silk, Glass Cloth,

Canton Silk and Lace, &c., &c.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1911. [1121]

**CANTON NEWS.****HUNTING THE INSURRECTIONIST.**

It is reported that His Excellency the Viceroy has heard that many revolutionaries are taking refuge in Hongkong, and that, owing to the short distance between Canton and here, he is afraid that the miscreants may easily repeat their mischief in the near future. His Excellency has accordingly dispatched Court Councillor Ngai Hou, former director of the Canton-Kowloon Railway (Chinese Section), and Commander Wu Keng King, to Hongkong, with the object of conferring with the Governor of Hongkong, as to the best measures to be taken in assisting the Canton authorities in the apprehension of such anarchists as may be hiding themselves in Hongkong.

**MINISTRY AND THE NATIVE PRESS.**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has telegraphed to the Canton Viceroy, regarding the rumour of the partition of China by foreign countries, as has appeared in the native press. The Ministry expressed surprise that the Chinese newspapers should have published the unfounded report that the Chinese Ministers at the Court of St. James and Paris had telegraphed to the Throne that foreign nations had convened a meeting in Paris, to consult as to the best way of dividing up China. That the newspapers should, in addition, have distributed hand-bills containing the unreliable report, and furthermore, that the Chinese should have held public meetings in this connection also called forth the Ministers' surprise and regret. The Ministry denies having received such report from the Chinese Ministers accredited to Great Britain and France, and is absolutely certain that no meeting regarding the partition of China has ever been held in Paris by the foreign nations. The Ministry concludes by saying that the unfounded report must have obtained its origin from the mischievous action of the insurrectionists who intended to mislead the people, and disturb the public peace. The Ministry asked the Viceroy to order all the newspapers in Kwangtung to insert corrections in their respective issues, in large characters. On receipt of the telegram, the Canton Viceroy instructed the Taotai of Constabulary, who in turn has notified the Press Society in Canton of same.

**THE PASSPORT QUESTION.**

A Chinese merchant, who intended to visit America, applied to the customs for a passport from the American Consul. The Consul wrote a reply to the authorities of the Customs, saying that the issue of passports to Chinese merchants intending to go to America, will be suspended, pending the arrival of the commissioner despatched by the U.S. government to Canton, who will supervise the work of granting passports to such Chinese as come within the meaning of the "Exclusion Act." This will facilitate easy landing in America. The customs have notified the applicant and asked him to defer making his application until after the arrival of the American commissioner in Canton.

**HEAVY STAINS.**

At 6 p.m. yesterday, a severe squall attended with heavy rain, swept Canton, and inflicted some damage on buildings. A house in Kwong Ngar Lane, Sai Kwon, collapsed, and a neighbouring one followed almost immediately. It is not known at present whether there were any fatalities.

**TO CHECK CRIME.****GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG AND CANTON VICEROY.**

We have received the following letter from the Hongkong Colonial Secretary's Office "for our information":

"When the Governor of Hongkong (Sir Frederick Lugard) paid his official visit to the Viceroy of Canton on March 24th last, he suggested to His Excellency that co-operation and mutual assistance would be advantageous to both Governments in many matters, and especially in checking crime. The Viceroy cordially agreed and later sent Mr. Wei Han to discuss in detail the vari-

ous suggestions made by the Governor. On his return to Canton he laid these suggestions before the Viceroy, and he yesterday again visited the Colony and called on the Governor to convey to him the Viceroy's entire concurrence in them. It is hoped that this new departure may result in facilitating the suppression of armed robbery, kidnapping, and lesser forms of crime, and may also promote the interests of both Governments in other directions."

**BUDDHISM SPREADING IN EUROPE.**

Buddhism made great strides in Europe last year. The membership of the Buddhist Society of Great Britain and Ireland is now counted by hundreds and branches have been established in Liverpool and Edinburgh. Prof. D. H. Davids, the writer on Pali and Buddhist literature, is its president and among the vice-presidents is the Earl of Mexborough. A Scottish convert to Buddhism who is now monk in Burma is shortly coming to England as first resident missionary. Great progress has also been made by the German Buddhist Society, which has two important press organs, in Leipzig and Breslau. Buddhist propagandists have been especially active in Hungary, where five editions of Subhadra Bhikkhu's Buddhist Catechism have been published. The oil retains all its wonderful nutritive properties, with a balmy smell and taste whatever. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod-liver, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; creating a medicine of unequalled power for the disease most prevalent and fatal among men, women and children. There is no other remedy to compare with it. It increases the digestive power of the stomach and in Blood Impurities, Weakness, Loss of Flesh, Throat and Lung Troubles, Nervous Diseases, Sore-throat, Affections, Thirstiness and Slow Development in the young, it gives quick and certain relief and cures. Dr. G. C. Salmon, of Canada, says: "I still continue its use with, I am sure, great advantage to my patient and satisfaction to myself," as also the virtues of cod liver oil; none of its faults. You may trust it fully; it cannot disappoint or fail. One bottle convinces. Sold by all chemists. [1121]

**To Let.****TO LET.****SECOND FLOOR of No. 84, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, newly completed with Lift and Lavatories.****GODDOWNS in MASON'S LANE**

good for storage of Wine and other articles. Rent moderate.

**FIRST FLOOR of No. 4, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL.**

Apply to—

**DAVID SASSOON & CO.**

Hongkong, 6th May, 1911. [1078]

**TO LET.****GODOWN No. 64, DUDDELL STREET.**

Apply to—

**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED.**

Hongkong 1st April, 1911. [181]

**TO LET—GROUND FLOOR OFFICE, also TWO ROOMS first floor suitable for offices or living rooms; moderate rental; near Clock Tower; excellent situation. Apply to—****REX, P. O. Box 418.**

Hongkong, 13th May, 1911. [1123]

**TO LET.****"CREGGAN," 39, The Peak.****No. 10, MACDONNELL ROAD, OFFICES in KING'S BUILDINGS**

4th Floor.

**GODDOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAY EAST.****SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS**

East corner of Observation Place. The Transvaal at the door.

Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS adjoining the new German Institute, Praya East.

Apply to—

**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LIMITED.**

Hongkong, 8th April, 1911. [156]

**TO LET.****JOHN THOMAS COTTON.**

Hongkong, Canton & Swatow.

**VETERINARIAN & FARRIER**

(Qualified).

**No. 1, Queen's Road East,**

HONGKONG.

20th April, 1911. [1005]

**MAN CHEONG,**

12, WELLINGTON STREET, CENTRAL,

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**SWATOW DRAWING WORK**

Gentlemen and Ladies'

**TAILORS & OUTFITTERS**

Embroidery, Pongee Silk, Glass Cloth,

Canton Silk and Lace, &c., &c.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1911. [1121]

**WENDT & CO.,**

Hongkong, Canton & Swatow.

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(CAPITAL PAID UP...\$1,250,000.)

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Goods received on Storage.

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(Letters and Particulars on application).

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TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF

WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,

Undertakers and Executors.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. [1016]

**Instructions.****A Silly Saying.**

"It is a common—but silly opinion prevailing among a certain class of people that the worse a man's tastes, avails or hurts, the more obnoxious it is." So says a well-known English physician. He further adds: "For example, let us consider oil liver oil. As it is extracted from the fish this oil is so offensive to the taste and smell that almost everybody abhors it, and many cannot eat it at all, no matter how badly they need it. Yet cod liver oil is one of the most valuable drugs in the world, and it is the greatest pity that we have not thus far been able to free it from those peculiarities which so seriously interfere with its usefulness." This was written years ago; the work of civilizing and redeeming it however has since been triumphantly accomplished; and as a leading ingredient in the remedy called

**Wampole's Preparation**

the oil retains all its wonderful nutritive properties, with a balmy smell and taste whatever. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod-liver, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; creating a medicine of unequalled power for the disease most prevalent and fatal among men, women and children. There is no other remedy to compare with it. It increases the digestive power of the stomach and in Blood Impurities, Weakness, Loss of Flesh, Throat and Lung Troubles, Nervous Diseases, Sore-throat, Affections, Thirstiness and Slow Development in the young, it gives quick and certain relief and cures. Dr. G. C. Salmon, of Canada, says: "I still continue its use with, I am sure, great advantage to my patient and satisfaction to myself," as also the virtues of cod liver oil; none of its faults. You may trust it fully; it cannot disappoint or fail. One bottle convinces. Sold by all chemists. [1121]

**Intimations.****South Manchuria Railway****CO.****SHORTEST & QUICKEST ROUTE****BETWEEN****THE FAR EAST & EUROPE.****via DAIREN.****SUMMER SCHEDULE.**

(Effective from May 1, 1911.)

THREE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st Class Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Shanghai Direct Steamer Service by the S.S. "Kobe Maru" and "Sakura Maru" (each 2,877 tons) as follows:

**NORTH BOUND.****1st Class Fares**

\$10 Shanghai (Steamer) ....L.v.

Dairen ( " ) ....Ar.

(S.M.R. Train)....L.v.

Mukden ( " ) ....Ar.

Changchun ( " ) ....Lv.

(Russian Train)....L.v.

Harbin ( " ) ....Ar.

## Intimation.

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GENUINE AGE  
AND  
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FLAVOUR.

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BULL DOG

BRAND

GUINNESS'  
STOUT

in PINTS and SPLITS

A. S. WATSON &  
CO., LTD.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910. [28]

The object of this paper is to publish  
correct information, to serve the truth  
and print the news without fear or  
favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph  
Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1.

A. B.C., 5th edition  
Western Union.

THE  
Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1911.

THE NOTORIOUS  
EUNUCHS.

The death has occurred at Peking in his sixty-ninth year of the notorious Li Lien-ying, the Chief Eunuch of the late Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi, and with his passing there is removed from the stage of Chinese politics a character that had nothing to redeem it save his love for his Imperial mistress. The power wielded by Li Lien-ying was colossal, second only to that of the Empress Dowager herself. For forty years his name was one to conjure with in official circles. He made and marred viceroys, governors, and petty officials, and the metropolitan mandarinate trembled before him. The subterranean channels of his pornographic influence reached out to every yamen in the Empire, carrying to all parts of China the germs of political corruption and intrigue. Time and again he was denounced by indignant censors, but since the day he first attracted the attention of Tzu Hsi by his address, good manners and

remarkable physical beauty, he held firmly in her favour. He above all others was instrumental in inducing the Empress Dowager to take the stand she did during the Boxer outbreak. He prevailed upon her that the Boxers really were immune from the weapons of the foreigners, whom they "would drive into the sea," and even when Peking was in the hands of the allies he still prevailed upon his mistress not to give in. During the flight to Tsingtao he went in fear and trembling for his life, but except that his great hoard of treasure in the Palace was betrayed to the French soldiers and by them joyously looted he escaped scot-free. On his return to power, with a fortune of two and a half millions "squeezed" from the wretched peasantry of the interior, he took up the old role and, with others, sought by every means in his power to drive out and annoy the foreigner.

Such men contribute more than anything else to the demoralisation of the Peking Government, and when I left from power in 1908 it was thought that a new regime would be inaugurated. This, alas, is not the case, for his successor, Chang Yuan-fu, is already a bye-word in the Capital. Chinese patriots and reformers expressed the pious aspiration that the days of such parasites as Li were over, and that his downfall would pave the way to the abolition of the whole pernicious system of eunuch influence, but Chang is even more arrogant than Li during the most licentious period of Tzu Hsi's career, and he has not even the saving grace of "going softly," but daringly, flatters himself in almost regal splendour. His influence with the present Dowager Empress is almost as great, if not quite as great, as that of the boy-Emperor and greater than that of the Regent. His power, however, will not last long; he is too arrogant; and when his downfall comes it is devoutly to be hoped that he and the deceased Li Lien-ying will be the last of their obnoxious class.

HIS LORDSHIP—What is the general principle of beginning in arbitrations?

Mr. Pollock—I take it that it is the same as it would be in Court; the party who *prima facie* has to support

His Lordship—Yes; you claim to cancel the charter party, but you would not be plaintiff in an action. The plaintiff would be the other side, bringing an action for damages. In the action you would simply cancel the charter.

Mr. Pollock—We not only cancelled the charter but also claim damages in respect of having had to pay extra insurance premiums in consequence of the ship not being a first-class risk.

His Lordship—So that you would have been plaintiff in the action?

Mr. Pollock—Yes, as claiming damages. It would be part of our case that we were entitled to claim damages by reason of the ship not being a first-class risk as provided for by the charter party, and the ship not being a first-class risk would also involve our right to cancel the charter.

Mr. Pollock in reply said that if there had been no arbitration what would have happened would have been this: the other side would have cancelled the charter party, his clients would have brought an action for damages, and the other side would have counterclaimed for damages for breach of warranty. The special case had been drafted on their application. The only point was whether that entitled them to begin.

His Lordship—Are the findings of fact in your favour or in favour of the other side?

Mr. Pollock—We say they were in our favour, but I think the majority of the facts have been agreed upon. There were only four questions submitted to the arbitrators but on a whole lot of facts we agreed. We asked for a special case in order to facilitate matters.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Reginald Guy Hannan Henderson, Lieutenant, R.N., younger son of Commander John Hannan Henderson, R.N. (retired) Tenby, South Wales, and Islay Edith Campbell, second daughter of the late Mr. Frederick McNeil Angus Campbell and Mrs. Frederick Campbell, Shanghai, China.

## SUPREME COURT.

IMPORTANT CHARTER  
PARTY CASE.

In Original Jurisdiction before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis T. Piggott, this morning, a case was called arising out of an arbitration concerning a charter party between the Java-China-Japan Line and Olaf Wijk and Co., China Agencies, Ltd. The arbitration case had been heard and a special case stated. It now came on for argument upon questions of law.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. J. Scott Harston, appeared for the charterers, the Java-China-Japan Line; and Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. G. Hastings), for Olaf Wijk and Co.

Mr. Pollock submitted in the

first place that he was entitled to open his case, referring first of all to correspondence relating to the charter party, which was entered into between the parties on 1st October, 1910. On 10th October the charterers received the vessel and they used her up to the time of the dispute. What led up to this was the fact that their agents in Samarang had to pay to a firm called Kian Gwan a sum of \$770 extra insurance in respect of sugar shipped by the s.s. Victoria under the time charter. The receipt relating to that payment had been put in. It was an important payment because it formed an item in the damages they claimed under the time charter. Their agents actually had to make a disbursement under the time charter in respect of extra insurance premium because of the Victoria not being a first-class risk.

Mr. Potter said he must take objection at this stage in order to protect himself hereafter. There was no evidence before the arbitrators nor before the Court to show why that sum of \$770 was paid at Samarang. The only evidence was the receipt to show that somebody paid somebody else that sum. There was no evidence to show that it was payable because the Victoria was not a first-class risk or because the owner had been guilty of any breach of warranty. The charterers asked the Court to decide whether they were entitled to this sum of \$770 on the ground that it was payable because the Victoria was not a first-class risk.

His Lordship—Is that the question before me?

Mr. Potter—That is one of the questions.

Mr. Pollock went on to argue that on the face of it the receipt was for extra insurance premium, which meant beyond the ordinary insurance premium. It appeared also on the face of it that the sugar was shipped by the charterers before it ran out in the ordinary course, and also claiming damages. If that position was correct then, he submitted that it was correct now. He proposed to show his Lordship that they were entitled to terminate the charter party in the middle of the period of charter and it was for him to begin on that point.

His Lordship—What is the general principle of beginning in arbitrations?

Mr. Pollock—I take it that it is the same as it would be in Court; the party who *prima facie* has to support

His Lordship—Yes; you claim to cancel the charter party, but you would not be plaintiff in an action. The plaintiff would be the other side, bringing an action for damages. In the action you would simply cancel the charter.

Mr. Pollock—We not only cancelled the charter but also claim damages in respect of having had to pay extra insurance premiums in consequence of the ship not being a first-class risk.

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His Lordship—I should have thought that was a question for the arbitrators.

Mr. Pollock—We were cut very short for time, your Lordship. Mr. Slade was going away and Mr. Shewan, who was one of the arbitrators, was going away, so that adjudication upon this as well as upon a lot of other points was delegated to your Lordship.

Mr. Pollock also stated that there had been considerable hurry. But this document had been put before the arbitrators, it had been included in the special case, and they never thought that any question was to be raised upon it.

Mr. Pollock pointed out that, when the case was before the arbitration court, he had cross-examined Mr. Bisschep (head agent of the Java-China-Japan Line) very fully on that document, so that the other side could not say they had been taken by surprise.

Continuing, Counsel said that his Lordship had before him the findings of the arbitrators, to the effect that the s.s. Victoria, the vessel chartered to his clients by the Olaf Wijk Co., was not a first-class risk in local insurance offices.

Dealing with the time charter, Counsel said, it contemplated a succession of voyages to be undertaken during the period of the charter. It had the effect simply of a charter for a certain period split up into a certain number of voyages, certain trading limits being excluded during that period.

The description of a ship's class forms a very material part of a contract.

His Lordship—Is that contest-

Mr. Pollock—It may be. I agree with that in 90 cases out of 100, and very probably in this case. I don't want to contest anything and delay matters, but my friend had better quote his authority.

Mr. Pollock did so and submitted that if a ship be not a first-class risk, as he is warranted to be, some very serious consequences follow; in the first case it would be difficult for the charterers to get shipowners to ship cargo by a ship if they find on application at insurance offices, that they have to pay extra premiums. The fact that extra premiums had to be paid naturally put shippers off from shipping by that vessel.

That was purely common sense. Of course, some persons who charter ships do so with the idea that if freights go up they in turn may care to charter the ship at a profit, and if, instead of being a first-class risk, as he is described by her owner, she turns out not to be a first-class risk at all, but a ship on which extra premium has to be paid by shipowners of cargo, that seriously affects the prospects of re-chartering.

Mr. Potter said his friend's case was apparently this: "We are entitled at any time to give up the boat we have chartered, and we chose to do so at the end of 5 months."

His Lordship—That is not what the case was. I interrupted him on the question of knowledge.

Mr. Pollock—Then his position is—I take it—that assuming for the moment that the charterers only had knowledge of the fact at the moment that they put an end to the charter, my friend's case appears to be that after using the boat for five months, the charterers, becoming aware that it was not a first-class risk, were entitled to give up the boat, and I hope to show that it is impossible in law, I think, I shall show that the charterers, having used the vessel for five months, are precluded from treating the condition as a condition precedent and the law is clear that they must complete the contract and that their remedy is to sue for any damages they may have suffered at the end of the contract.

Continuing, Counsel pointed out that after October 1st and prior to October 19th the charterers knew that the boat was not a first-class risk, and they made no attempt to terminate the contract, nor did they communicate to the owners that there were disputes about insurance on the ground that the Victoria was not a first-class risk.

Continuing, Mr. Pollock remarked that the other point in his friend's case was that he was entitled to damages amounting to \$770 by reason of breach of conditions, but the really important matter for his lordship to decide was whether or not the charterer was entitled to terminate the contract. They had had the boat from October 19th to April 3rd, and he would submit that it would be most unfair if the charterers could say "we are going to make an end of the whole contract." The charterers knew as much about the boat as his clients did.

Mr. Pollock then quoted numerous authorities in support of his Lordship's case and at the time of going to press the case had not finished.

The Exile Motor Garage has removed to larger premises, namely 33 and 35 Des Voeux Road, formerly occupied by the Hongkong Shoe Factory.

The Ben Line steamer "Benavolich," from Hongkong, grounded on the Ridge Shon in the English Channel on March 17 when bound for Antwerp, but was refloated without assistance or damage.

The subscription list which was opened on behalf of the wife of Mr. Vallon, the aviator who lost his life at Shanghai last week, is a long one. The total amount subscribed up to the 12th inst. was \$3,897.20.

The tennis team of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. will play the Queen's College team on their own ground at Causeway Bay on Wednesday afternoon at 4:30. The games will be played under the auspices of the Hongkong Tennis League.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd., inform us that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending 29th April amounted to 39,102.97 tons and that the sales for the period totalled

\$1,649,82 tons.

## COMPANY REPORT.

## PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

The ordinary annual general meeting of the Peak Tramways Co., Ltd., will be held at the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday morning.

The report of the Board of Directors is as follows:

Gentlemen.—The Directors now beg to submit to you their report and statement of accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1911.

The Net Profit for the twelve months, after deducting directors' fees and general managers' remuneration and providing for loss on subsidiary coins, amounts to \$32,810.32

To which has to be added the balance brought forward from last account \$3,014.48

Making available for appropriation ... \$35,833.80

The directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum be paid to shareholders, absorbing \$24,000.00, that \$10,000.00 be written off Permanent Way and Concession (new line) account and that the balance of \$1,833.80 be carried to a new profit and loss account.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. Simon A. Levy and Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick having resigned, Mr. C. S. Gibbey and Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross were invited to occupy the vacant seats on the Board. In accordance with Rule 73 of the Company's Articles of Association, Dr. J. W. Noble, Sir Hormisjee Mody, Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross, Mr. J. Scott Harston and Mr. C. S. Gibbey retire, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

The Accounts have been audited by Messrs. W. H. Potts and A. R. Lowe. Mr. Potts and Mr. Lowe offer themselves for re-election.

HENRY HUMPHREYS,  
Chairman.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1911.

AN ARBITRATION CASE  
SEQUEL.

This afternoon in the Supreme Court, Sir Francis Piggott (Chief Justice) gave judgment as regards costs in the matter of the arbitration case between San-der, Wieler and Co. and the Wing On firm. The Wing On firm had moved the Court for an order against San-der, Wieler and Co. for their own costs, and of the arbitration and incidental to the special case and the argument before the Court.

His Lordship held that he had no jurisdiction to order costs originally and he had no jurisdiction, apart from any other question, to order them now.

As to the question of the costs of this motion he had been puzzled, but after giving it his best consideration he had come to the conclusion that in the peculiar circumstances of the case this motion must come within the same principle—that it was an incident of the reference and therefore he would make no order but leave it to be decided by the arbitrators when they dealt with the costs of the arbitration. Any order which he might make might unduly influence the arbitrators in coming to a decision on the question of costs generally, and a normal order would allow immediate taxation, which would not be right.

The well-known Chinese conjurer, Ching Ling-fu, who has made a successful tour of the world, has kindly given three entertainments in Chung Su-ho's Gardens, Shanghai, in aid of the Central China Famine Fund.

During the twenty-four hours ending noon to-day two cases of plague have occurred, the victim being Chinese. During the previous forty-eight hours not a single case occurred. The total number of cases which have been notified since the 1st January is 34—all Chinese—an 120 cases have succumbed to the disease.

When a new Magistrate, Num-hoi, has received his office, it is usual for him to meet the various Consuls and with whom he has to contact in things dealing with Num-hoi. Recently Magistrate Num-hoi sent a letter to the French Consul, who, not having been previously informed of the news since he had been handed to his successor,

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## THE H.K. &amp; S. BANK SHARES CASE.

## JUDGMENT TO-DAY.

This afternoon the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, gave judgment in the case of Chan Un Ying v. Chan Wong Shi and Chan Wai Chi, which had been brought in order to determine whether Chan Wai Chi or through him the mortgagor Ho Man was entitled to the possession of 24 shares in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation now in the possession of J. H. Soth, the receiver in the estate, and as to whether the defendant is entitled to the possession of 12 new shares in the same corporation.

The facts disclosed in evidence were that a man named Chan King Ting died on July 1st, 1900, and by his will appointed his concubine Wong Shi executrix. Part of the estate left by the testator consisted of 24 shares in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Towards the end of 1900 those shares were transferred by the executrix to Wai Chi in part payment of moneys advanced to the estate by Wai Chi. Early in 1901 Wai Chi became the registered owner of the Bank shares, and in September, 1908, in security for a loan of \$11,000 Wai Chi deposited these shares with Ho Man. On the 13th February, 1909, an originating summons was issued, Chan Un Ying being the plaintiff and the only defendant being Wong Shi. Four days afterwards application was made ex parte to his Lordship, and an order was made thereon calling upon Wai Chi to deliver up the 24 shares of which he had been for two years registered owner. At that time Wai Chi was not a party to the case. The next step was on February 19th, when Wai Chi was served with the order to deliver up the shares, and he produced them and handed them over to the receiver.

His Lordship in a written judgment stated that he had said more than once that he had little sympathy with a Chinese who when he came of age sought to disturb the family arrangements which had been carried on by the guardians and head of the family in accordance with Chinese custom and to apply it to the more rigorous rules of English law. Still if it was a case to which English law applied and the conduct of those in charge of the property was clearly proved to have been contrary to English law, then he must enforce the law. The issue was directed to ascertaining whether Chan Wai Chi was entitled to 24 shares in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. These were admittedly part of the estate of the father Chan King Ting and now stood registered in the name of Chan Wai Chi in the Bank's register. It was admitted that they were transferred to him by Chan Wong Shi. Chan King Ting was a wealthy Chinese with a large family and left a large estate. The family seemed to have lived in luxury, spending more than the income of the estate. The widow, Chan Wong Shi, managed the estate. His Lordship had no doubt that Chan Wai Chi ruined the family and at the time when his advances had reached about \$20,000 Wong Shi, she said, transferred those shares to him in payment. Now Wai Chi said that he could not register them because he had little doubt that his Lordship had little doubt that his business. His decision would be that Chan Wai Chi was not entitled to retain shares and he must return the estate together with the new shares, receiving the sum he paid for these new shares. The Registrar would report as to the dividends and adjust the account for them and interest on the amount paid. Costs would follow the judgment.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. C. E. Baiva, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for Chan Wai Chi and Ho Man, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. W. B. Hind, of Messrs. Bruton and Hott, appeared for Chan Un Ying.

## CHINA'S INDUSTRY.

## A STRONG NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

Consul-General Anderson, stationed in Hongkong, reports officially that "a strong movement among the Chinese in the direction of national industries has been apparent for some time." It has long been known that China has an enormous population and a seemingly inexhaustible supply of the raw materials necessary for the establishment of vast mechanical industries. Ten or twelve years ago Mr. Archibald R. Colquhoun, a recognized authority on China, wrote that "the mineral wealth of the country is as yet locked up and cannot be developed until proper communications are opened." At that time China, with more than 4,000,000 square miles of territory, had only about 500 miles of railway. To-day it has 6,000 miles completed or under construction, and plans made for a material increase in mileage in the early future. The problem of bringing together the work and the workers, the raw materials and the people to convert them into finished products is being solved with gratifying rapidity.

Because of the imperfections of China's statistical reports, up-to-date information regarding its industries is not available. It is quite far from the mark to assume that the Chinese to-day do little manufacturing. There is no way of even estimating the total value of their manufactures, but it must be large. Their imports of such merchandise amount to 25 cents per capita, and their requirements in clothing and utensils, even at Chinese prices, must average many times that. The point is the method of production. For instance, China's production of raw cotton is admittedly unknown. The quantity consumed in local mills and the quantity exported are known, but it is estimated that 60 per cent. of the people of China are clothed with the product of hand looms on which home-grown cotton is used. Of this supply there is no record. Implements and utensils of iron and copper they must have in abundance on their farms, but their imports of such articles are limited. Obviously the value of their present manufactures, the output of the home industry and of the small shop, must be measured in billions of dollars.

Already the cotton mills of China are reported as using about 300,000 bales of raw cotton a year. The country has silk mills, woolen mills, rice mills and flour mills, and there are extensive iron works in the vicinity of Hankow. Chinese furniture and Chinese pottery are known all over the world, but most of their wares, including these, are made in small shops by methods and with tools not far removed from the primitive. Mr. Anderson notes "a constant effort on the part of Chinese capitalists seconded by Chinese authorities to encourage the establishment of local industries." He says that "Hongkong and Kowloon are becoming beehives of small but flourishing industries organized and equipped by Chinese upon a modern basis to a considerable extent. Canton is effecting important changes in its industrial activities every day. All over south China may be had information of the establishing of modern industries."

This industrial transformation of modern industrial activity in China," says Mr. Anderson, "will arise a demand for more complete products, for less simple tools, and for more machines." He believes that the development of industrial enterprises in China, "is a marked feature of the situation, and seems likely to work to the benefit of Europe and the United States rather than Japan." The latter country is itself in the earlier stages of modern industrialism, producing more especially the simpler requirements of society, such as cotton cloth, matches, simple machines, implements and appliances. Equipment is needed for China's new railways, and more or less complex machinery will be needed for its mills and factories. How far the increasing demand for these and other com-

modities will benefit American manufacturers will depend upon the energy displayed by those who make or who can make what China wants.—"The Sun," New York.

## THE NEW COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.

The commercial results of foreign missionary work are most impressive. Every foreign mission established for the spread of Christianity may be said to have slipped a new bolt in every factory pulley in England and America, says the "Evening Mail," New York.

The missionary carpets his house, and the Oriental, never needing to be exhorted to buy a carpet, saves his money and buys one. The entire simple furnishing of the missionaries' houses is copied. The evident comfort and health of the chair, the bed, the cooking stove and kitchen utensils have been telling their story for seventy-five years. The entire Oriental trade of civilized lands has grown up in these articles, during that period. Sailors did not show the object lesson, for natives did not visit the foreign ships. Travelling salesmen did not produce the demand, for they did not visit the countless dwellings with samples. Printed advertisements were never seen among people who have almost no newspapers, and who for the most part could not read. Tales of travellers were not brought back to the millions, for only recently have Orientals travelled so much and so far. What other source is left, except the missionary, who has penetrated all China, India, Burma and far islands?

Let it be frankly acknowledged that it is the object lesson of the missionary's home, his clothes, his building for a hospital and school, that has inflamed the desire for doors, hardware, shoes, coats, and about everything that commerce is now sending to these awakening markets:

The missionaries have talked railroads, telephones, carts with spoked wheels. They have, indeed, given the wheel of trade such a impetus that they are doing it every day. They are about the sole creators of the demand, that irresistible postulate of sales.

## CLERGYMAN'S £2,400 SALARY.

After a brief sojourn in New York, Dr. Jowett, late of Birmingham, has apparently been convinced of the groundlessness of his scruples against accepting a salary of £2,400 at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. New York ministers were unanimous in assuring him that that sum was not more than the equivalent of a salary of £1,000 in England. After two weeks' experience of New York prices, Dr. Jowett seemingly agrees with this verdict, for the contract at £2,400 per annum is now ratified.

## CORONATION CELEBRATION.

The following is a further list of subscriptions to the Coronation Celebration Fund:

Banque de l'Inde Chine.....	\$500
Mess. Maritimis Co.....	250
Burrat & Co.....	250
Avronia & Co.....	250
Cruz Basto & Co.....	250
Canton Insurance Office .....	250
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co .....	250
China Fire Insurance Co.....	250
J. R. Michael & Co.....	100
J. Ullmann & Co.....	50
De Sousa & Co.....	50
Hongkong Printing Press.....	50
Hughes & Hough.....	50
S. Moutria & Co.....	25
F. A. Hazel.....	25
Viobra & Co.....	25
David Haskell & Co.....	25
Grace & Co.....	10
J. Noronha .....	10
Eastern Printing Office .....	10
J. P. Braga .....	10
A. Ellis .....	10
C. A. Pool .....	10
H. W. Lester .....	10
E. Grant Smith .....	5
T. G. Weall .....	5
J. G. S. Gauden .....	5
D. Harvey .....	5
Geo. E. Lace .....	5
G. Morton Smith .....	5

## CHINA MILITANT.

He would be a bold man who ventured to assert that China is within measurable distance of becoming a Power capable of defending herself against organised military force—whether European or Japanese—or of assuming the role of Yellow Terrorist to the world in general. That the Yellow Peril is a real peril in one sense nobody will deny, but that it is now, or is within measurable distance of being, a military menace to the world is a view held by possibly a few who know little of China and a great deal less of Chinese temperament. China as a military power and China as a commercial power are two widely different things, and whatever aspiring reformers of these days may desire or prophesy, her role as a nation capable of fighting for herself, or of compelling others to fight her, is one that can only eventuate in the distant future; and no amount of so-called reform, whether it take the shape of queue-cutting, or putting a bullet through an unfortunate Tartar General, will have the slightest relative value in the attainment of the nation's military destiny. The nation aspiring to stand strong-armed alone, must develop upon some substantial lines of progress and government, and must cultivate that martial spirit without which the largest army can have only a paper value. Just how long China remains in a condition of suspended military animation depends upon the cohesion of her Government and its ability to work to a common end. Her Government certainly cannot claim to possess those attributes at present.

The tension of recent date between Russia and China has served to bring to the front the question of the latter as a military Power. This is the subject of some notes by Colonel Wingate, the well-known Central Asian traveller, who makes several good points in a recent article in "The Times" concerning the Chinese army. There, he demonstrates the folly of issuing edicts unless they are consummated, pointing out that, by an edict of October, 1907, thirty-six divisions of modern style Chinese troops were ordered to be ready by 1912. We are now in 1911, yet of these thirty-six divisions, only ten divisions and a quantity of mixed brigades have been formed, totalling in a peace footing 212,000 men to be increased to 230,000 in war and 260 field and 574 mountain guns (to be increased to 293 in 1915, respectively), in war time. This officer declares that the Chinese cavalry may be disregarded, that the armament and ammunitions are defective but that a general staff has been inaugurated so that efforts are being made in improving the position of military officials in the order of precedence, to remove the stigma at present attaching to military service. In the same source, we gather that there are 250,000 provincial corps, a sort of gendarmerie, keeping internal order but which can be called upon to fill vacancies in the regular army during war. This nucleus of a great army, with its arsenals, factories, magazines, etc., is a Colonel Wingate, if China is allowed to remain at peace with the world for a considerable number of years, going on developing.—"The Straits Times."

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C. A. Pool .....	10
H. W. Lester .....	10
E. Grant Smith .....	5
T. G. Weall .....	5
J. G. S. Gauden .....	5
D. Harvey .....	5
Geo. E. Lace .....	5
G. Morton Smith .....	5

## WORLD'S NEWS.

## GERMANY AND CHINESE CABINET.

Berlin, May 9.

The German Press warmly welcomes the formation of a responsible Cabinet in China at the beginning of firmly established constitutional life.

## OPINION ON OPIUM AGREEMENT IN INDIA.

London, via Bombay, May 10.—Telegrams from Calcutta state that the big opium dealers declare that they do not anticipate much immediate effect on the market by the opium agreement, except for a strengthening of prices. The consolidated import tax will produce little effect as Chinese dealers have accumulated stocks sufficient for about three months' supply.

Reuter.

London, via Bombay, May 10.

The new German Minister to Peking, Baron von Haxthausen, will start for China on 2nd June.

The "Daily Telegraph's" St. Petersburg correspondent wires that contracts will shortly be signed by an Anglo-French Company for the reconstruction of the Russian Fleet at Nicolaieff.

## THE OPIUM AGREEMENT.

## "THE TIMES" COMMENT.

London, May 10.—In a leading article "The Times" says that it still remains to be considered what the precise effect of the opium agreement will be upon Indian finances. The prospect of the almost immediate termination of the trade will inevitably cause serious dislocation of the Indian Budget and will probably entail fresh taxation.—"Shanghai Times."

Washington, May 11.—Word was received here to-day that Lieutenant Hugh M. Kelly has been killed at San Antonio by the fall of an aeroplane.

Lieutenant Kelly, who was well known in Manila, was appointed a second lieutenant from the state of Kentucky in October, 1902, and assigned to the 20th Infantry, but transferred back to the 26th in May of that year. He was detailed for duty with the Signal Corps about three or four months ago and sent down to San Antonio, Texas, and was engaged in acrobatic work at that place up to the time of his death.

Lieutenant Kelly was reckoned an efficient, daring and capable officer. He had considerable literary talent as well, and wrote several exceedingly clever stories on life in the Philippines. He also did some painting and drawing, and one of his pictures, which he presented to the Army and Navy Club, of an infantry officer, is very good. His untimely death will be a sad blow to his many friends in the Islands and in the service generally.

## HAREM SKIRT WAS USED IN MARIE ANTOINETTE'S TIME.

History is to blame for this season's styles in women's apparel, namely and particularly the harem skirt, because history has that habit of repeating itself. The Jupe Culotte, or Turkish trouser-skirt, is centuries old, but cleverly adapted into a new costume. Just so with the Citoyenne waist, the peasant sleeves, the Corday collar. They hark back to the days of the French Revolution. Even the colours are reminiscent of the French Revolutionary days, reds and blues being predominant. The millinery shows the same tendency, going even further back. The helmet turban idea comes from the Middle Ages, while the impress of the days of Napoleon is evident in the bicorne shapes.—"Cablenews American."

The first number of the Calcutta subsidised Bengali weekly newspaper, under the title of Sulabh Samachar, was issued on Good Friday. The newspaper, printed in the vernacular, is paid for and conducted by the Bengal Government, and is intended as an antidote to the seditious teachings of the lower class of native newspaper.

## IMMORTAL NOBODIES.

The English translation of the Bible has one real claim to be English. Many of the eulogies about its Protestant purity and its Anglo-Saxon empire-building are partisan and fantastic. But it is in this immense sense national, that it is anonymous. The translation, as a translation, is as English as the ballads about Robin Hood, which were written by everybody and nobody. It is true that the learned bishops and dons who translated it were far from regarding themselves as nobodies. But in the history of English literature they are nobodies; only they are immortal nobodies.—"Daily News."

London, via Bombay, May 10.

The German Press warmly welcomes the formation of a responsible Cabinet in China at the beginning of firmly established constitutional life.

London, via Bombay, May 10.

## Shipping—Steamers.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.**

**"EMPEROR LINE."**

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER SAVING 6 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec, &c (Subject to alteration.) Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong. From Quebec.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" . . . . . Saturday, May 20. "EMPEROR OF BRITAIN" . . . . . Friday, June 16.  
"EMPEROR OF CHINA" . . . . . Saturday, June 10. "ALLAN LINE" . . . . . Friday, July 7.  
"MONTEAGLE" . . . . . Wednesday, June 28. ....  
"EMPEROR OF INDIA" . . . . . Saturday, July 1. "EMPEROR OF IRELAND" . . . . . Friday, July 28.  
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" . . . . . Saturday, July 22. "ALLAN LINE" . . . . . Friday, Aug. 13.  
"EMPEROR OF CHINA" . . . . . Saturday, Aug. 12. "EMPEROR OF BRITAIN" . . . . . Friday, Sept. 8.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m. "Monteagle" 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG to LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Mesh and Birth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line). £110/-

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special in o. (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars of application from Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest on route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (second Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG to LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port ... £43. Via New York ... £45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent.

Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## (PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For Steamship On  
TIENTHSIN v. WHIAWRI ... CHIPIOSHING\* .... Thursday, 18th May, Noon.  
MANILA ... LOONSANG\* .... Saturday, 20th May, 2 p.m.  
SHANGHAI ..... HANGSANG † ... Sunday, 21st May, 6 p.m.  
SHANGHAI, KOBE, & } FOOKSANG\* ... Monday, 29th May, Noon.  
MOJI ..... KUTSANG\* .... Wednesday, 31st May, Noon.  
SINGAPORE, PENANG, & } CALCUTTA ..... KUTSANG\* .... Wednesday, 31st May, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 24 days). The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fookang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.  
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton & Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD. Telephone No. 215. General Managers. Hongkong, 16th May, 1911.

## BANK LINE, LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR  
VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and PORTLAND (Or.) via  
SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	On or about
"KUMERIC" .....	6,262 ...	G. B. McGill.	30th May
"LUGERIC" .....	6,400 ...	J. Mathie.....	30th June

Not calling at Shanghai.  
To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.  
The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, Central America, and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

The Steamers of the Line are of the most modern type, have excellent accommodation for steerage passengers, and a limited accommodation for Cabin passengers; they are fitted throughout with Electric light, the "Lucera" and "Orion" also having Wireless Telegraphy. Special Arrangements have been made for Express Parcels to American and Canadian Points.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

**THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,**  
KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780, Hongkong, 1st May, 1911.

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**JEBSEN & CO.,**  
KING'S BUILDING.

Proposed Sailings of Steamers for  
HOIHOW—HAIPHONG—PAKHOU.

For Steamer Captain Tons Sails on  
SWATOW ..... "Helene" ... H. Bendixen..... 1,750.. May 18, 8 a.m.  
HOIHOW & { "Carl Dierichsen" } Chr. Jungersen... 1,750.. May 18, 9 a.m.  
HAIPHONG ... { "derichsen" } Chr. Jungersen... 1,750.. May 18, 9 a.m.

The steamers are of the most modern type, fitted throughout with Electric Light and have splendid accommodation.

For further particulars as to passage and freight, apply to

**JEBSEN & CO.**  
Telephone 305, Hongkong, 16th May, 1911.

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## Shipping—Steamers

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

## DESTINATIONS.

## STEAMERS.

## SAILING DATES, 1911

MARSEILLES	MISHIMA MARU,	WEDNESDAY, 24th
LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, CO-	Capt. A. E. Moses, Tons 9,000	May, at Daylight.
LOMBO AND PORT SAID...	KAGA MARU,	WEDNESDAY, 7th
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE ...	Capt. M. Nagino, Tons 7,000	JUNE, at Daylight.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THUN-	ATSUTA MARU,	WEDNESDAY, 21st
DAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE AND BRISBANE.....	Capt. Wm. Thompson, T. 3,000	JUNE, at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via KELUNG, SHANG-	KAWA MARU,	TUESDAY,
HAI, MOJI, KORE, MIKI & YOKOHAMA	Capt. Irizawa, Tons 7,000	23rd May, at 4 p.m.
YOKOICHI, SHIZUOKA & YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU,	TUESDAY,
MIKI & YOKOHAMA	Capt. S. Tomimaga, Tons 7,000	20th June, at 4 p.m.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THUN-	YAWATA MARU,	FRIDAY,
DAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE AND BRISBANE.....	Capt. J. Nagino, Tons 5,000	9th June, at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO-	NIKKO MARU,	FRIDAY,
HAMA .....	Capt. M. Nagi, Tons 6,000	7th July, at Noon.

HONGKONG, HANGSANG & KUTSANG	GEYLON MARU,	WEDNESDAY,
MOJI & KOBE	Capt. F. Pyne, Tons 6,000	24th May.

KOBE and YOKO-	HITACHI MARU,	THURSDAY,
HAMA .....	Capt. T. Yamawaki, T. 7,000	25th May, at 11 a.m.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO-	NIKKO MARU,	WEDNESDAY,
HAMA .....	Capt. M. Nagi, Tons 6,000	7th June, at noon.

§ Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

\* Carries deck passengers.

## CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

between

HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911.

	YOKOHAMA	KOBE	MOJI	NAGASAKI
RETURN.	RETURN.	RETURN.	RETURN.	RETURN.
1st Class	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$ 80	\$ 70	\$ 60	\$ 50

With option of rail between steamers calling ports in Japan.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailing, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Building, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSMOTO,  
Manager.

[5]

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For STEAMERS. To SAIL.

AMOY & SHANGHAI .....	KIUKIANG	17th
SHANGHAI .....	LUUHOW	18th
TIENTHSIN .....	HUICHOW	20th
MANILA, OBU & ILOILO .....	TEAN	20th

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "INUI." AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo books through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamer "Tean" and "Taming," saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fed by extra state-rooms on deck, aft; saloon accommodation of s.s. "Kaifong" is situated on dock, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhwei, Chekiang, Lihsia, Chinhu)—with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at ten o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone No. 36, Hongkong, 16th May, 1911.

## Shipping—Steamers

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO.

to Marselles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and to New York. Taking cargo at Through rates to all European Northern Continental British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong :

OUTWARD.

For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:	ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:
S.S. Scandinavia .....	S.S. Sachsen .....
S.S. Slavonia .....	S.S. Bayern .....
S.S. Olympia .....	S.S. Preussen .....
S.S. Siegfried .....	S.S. Arandia .....
S.S. Siegfried .....	S.S. Friedland .....
C. F. Laeisz, 28th July	S.S. Freudenstadt .....

For Further Particulars, apply to

Hamburg-Amerika Line,  
Hongkong Office.  
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## PHILIPPINES STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship. Tons. Captain. For. Sailing Date.

Steamship.	Tons.

## WOMAN'S ATTACK ON MARRIAGE.

Miss Cicely Hamilton and Mr. G. K. Chesterton supplied a very fine evening's entertainment at the Queen's Hall, when they debated women's suffrage—or, rather, talked round it.

Miss Hamilton opened by saying that it did not matter a button, whether women got the vote or not; the only thing that interested her was when the good time would come when women would cease to be looked upon as merely a wife, mother, or mistress, and become a human being. The demand for a vote was a small sign of progress. It was quite possible that a political environment for women might be an evil thing—but the experiment has got to be tried.

"As to all the talk about losing the crown of womanhood—don't listen to it," she continued. "The beauty of motherhood is a somewhat degrading thing. Men prefer a maternal woman; but the important thing is not what man prefers, but what woman prefers. And so long as the man prefers the mother of his children to be a fool, so long will there be very little beauty about motherhood."

The only thing now for a woman to do was to be "charming," in order to attract a man. "Oh," sighed Miss Hamilton, "the years I have wasted in trying to be charming! But I gave it up. What does it matter whether I please 'em or not? I am going to try and please myself."

Mr. Chesterton, who had risen "at the point of the pen," laughed hugely at all this, as he rose to reply. "I am not prepared to make so violent an attack on the female sex, as Miss Hamilton has done on mine," he said. "She has told us women have been reduced to a state of torpidity; that they are slaves craven and cowering before the tyrant man."

"Well, I seem to remember my mother, and my grandmother, and my aunts—and they must have been exceptions to that rule."

"There is one fundamental fallacy in your argument (he told Miss Hamilton) and that is that you compare sex in the terms in which you would compare the other divisions of mankind. That is bush, for sex is the only thing in the world in which the result of division is an overpowering attraction. The moment they are separated they want to come together again. People in Europe are divided into Catholics and Protestants, but you don't find a Catholic going about looking for a Protestant with whom to spend the rest of his life."

THE PRE-HISTORIC MYTH. The relations between the sexes were not founded on force, but upon attraction. Some wise people, who, when they could find no warrant for their theories in historic times, went back to prehistoric times, told us that the man knocked down the woman with a club, and then took her. That was profoundly untrue. Did the birds knock each other down in the spring?

Women had never been kept systematically out of either dignity or authority. It was only democracies that had denied women the power of ruling. History was full of great Queens and priestesses, and heads of religious houses.

Miss Hamilton then complained that Mr. Chesterton had only talked about women as wives and mothers. Marriage was a voluntary institution for men; for women it was a trade, and not only a trade, but a compulsory trade. A woman without a husband was a mark for scorn and hissing. (Gries of "Rubbish!")

"Good Lord in Heaven!" was Mr. Chesterton's reply to this outburst. No respect for a woman except as a wife! Had she ever heard of the Elgin Marbles, put up to honour a virgin? And the Vestal Virgins? And St. Therosa? And St. Catherine of Siena? And Joan of Arc? Men respected women as they respected all their other ideals.

"When we want to laugh at ourselves, we represent ourselves as comical-looking fat men—like me. But when we remember the glories of our race, we bring out Britannia, a beautiful woman."

During a service in a Yarmouth church the "Hallelujah Chorus" was rendered by a gramophone.

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE  
(FLOWER STREET.)

CINEMATOGRAPH VAUDEVILLE  
and  
THE FLOWER STREET PIEROTS.  
GRACE WILSON.  
GRACE VYVENE. MAY MAXWELL.  
CHAS. MACKAYE BOB STEPHENSON.  
IN A REFINED ENTERTAINMENT.  
ELECTRIC FANS THROUGHOUT THEATRE.  
See Hand Bills.  
Lessee and Manager: R. H. STEPHENSON.

[87]

THE "GARRICK"  
CIGARETTES  
(handmade).

Manufactured from the Highest Grade of Bright Virginia Tobacco, and packed in Air-tight tins of 50.

Sold Everywhere.  
LAMBERT & BUTLER,  
ENGLAND.

TRADE

MARK

THE BERNESE ALPS MILK CO  
STALDON EMMENTHEL, SWITZERLAND.

No. 100 SCOTCH WHISKY.  
BOTTLED AT DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.  
Agents: F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,  
HONGKONG & CHINA.

[881]

## CLARK &amp; CO.

Scientific  
Opticians.

YORK BUILDINGS,  
CHATER ROAD,  
Ground Floor.

WANG HING, Jeweller.  
THE LARGEST COLLECTION OF SILVER WARE IN THE COLONY.

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [1093]

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGECASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work Electrical Drives, Hydraulic & Pneumatic Tools installed throughout the Works.

50-ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE  
for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets  
and Metal Specimens.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO.  
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.  
GRAVING DOCK  
78ft. by 88ft. by 24ft. 6in.  
Pump empty Dock in  
2-3 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-TON ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—  
ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES THROUGHOUT  
THE SHOPS RANGING UP TO 100 TONS.

Estimates given for Docking, Repair to Hull and Machinery, Constructional Work.

MANAGERS AND AGENTS:

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE "Empire" Cinematograph Theatre,  
Des Vaux Road Central.  
THE HOUSE OF GOOD THINGS  
UP-TO-DATE SPLENDID FILMS.

A Big Hit of the Eminant Artists:  
Mr. Falant ... BARITONE  
Miss Salvati ... SOPRANO  
Miss Bascan ... VO.

HIGH-CLASS MUSIC:

2 Performances: 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

Matinees:

Saturdays & Sundays, 4.30 p.m.

Coming, the well-known Troupe

CHING-LING-FOO.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1911. [882]

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VICTORIA SKATING RINK

Next Door to the Empire.

This Rink will be open during the month of May, from 4 p.m.

3 SESSIONS DAILY: 5 to 7 p.m.

7.15 to 8.45 p.m., 9 to 11 p.m.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1911. [880]

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M. E. CHEU G.  
ART PHOTOGRAPHER  
HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING & ENLARGING.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1099]

STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

YAUMATI.

Established 1899.

THE only successful Steam Laundry in the Far East. The only Laundry in the Colony under European Supervision.

Filtered Water. Regular Delivery, Flannels and underwear washed by skilled Japanese.

Monthly rates quoted. Dry cleaning a specialty. Depot No. 4, Beaconsfield Arcade. Tel. K32.

R. WOOD,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st Mar., 1911. [931]

507]

WM. POWELL,  
LIMITED.

GENTS' OUTFITTERS.

NEW GOODS

ENGLISH

MADE

White -

- Canvas

AND

Buckskin

Shoes.

SMART SHAPES

28, Queen's Road,

(Central.)

Hongkong, 28th April, 1911. [1048]

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SMART SHAPES

28, Queen's Road,

(Central.)

Hongkong, 28th April, 1911. [1048]

507]

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGECASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

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50-ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE

for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets

and Metal Specimens.

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and Metal Specimens.

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50-ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE

for Chains, Wire Ropes

## COMMERCIAL.

## EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London—Bank T.T. ....	1/02
Do. Demand ..... 1/0 18/16	
Do. 4 months' sight ... 1/0 15/16	
France—Bank T.T. ....	2/04
America—Bank T.T. ....	4/4
Germany—Bank T.T. ....	1/84
India T.T. ....	1/84
Do. Demand ..... 1/84	
Shanghai—Bank T.T. ....	74
Sang.—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100 778	
Japan—Bank T.T. ....	89
Java—Bank T.T. ....	100
Buying.	
4 months' sight L/C. .... 1/10 1/10	
6 months' sight L/C. .... 1/10 3/10	
30 days' sight San Fco & N. York 45	
4 months' sight do. .... 46	
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne ..... 1/10 5/16	
4 months' sight France ..... 2/84	
6 months' sight do. .... 2/86	
4 months' sight Germany ..... 1/90	
Bar Silver ..... 2/11/16	
Bank of England rate ..... 9%	
Sovereign ..... \$10.94	

## SHIPPING NEWS.

MAILS DUE.	
Gorman (Dorllinger) 17th inst.	
Gorman (P. Sigismund) 18th inst.	
American (Korea) 19th inst.	
Gorman (Coblenz) 20th inst.	
American (Siberia) 30th inst.	
American (China) 6th prox.	
The T. K. K. s.s. Nippon Maru with U.S. Mails left Yokohama on the 15th inst., for this port via usual ports of call.	
The O. S. K. s.s. Panamu Maru from Tacoma left Shanghai for this port at mid-day on the 15th inst., and is expected to arrive here on the 18th inst.	
The O. S. K. s.s. Seattle Maru left Tacoma for this port via Japan and Manila on the 20th ult. and is due here on the 8th prox.	
The E. & A. s.s. Aldenham left Sydney on 13th inst. for this port, (via Queensland Ports, Timor and Manila).	
The Barber Line s.s. Suruga left New York on 20th March, and is therefore due here on the 18th inst.	

## ARRIVALS.

Erz Franz Ferdinand, Aus. s.s. 3,848.	
B. Cobol, 16th May—Trieste, Bombay and Singapore 9th May Gen.—B. W. & Co.	
Ship Shing, Br. s.s. 1,190, Mooney, 15th May—Tientsin and Wei-hai-wei 7th May, Gen.—Chinese.	
Kwanglee, Chi. s.s. 1,408, Pratt, 16th May—Shanghai 12th May, Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.	
Luong Song, Br. s.s. 1,003, Leask, 16th May—Manila 13th May, Hemp and Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Hainan, Br. s.s. 641, J. W. Evans, 16th May—Swatow 15th May, Gen.—D. L. & Co.	
Hong Wan I, s.s. 2,000, J. H. Hesworth, 16th May—Penang and Singapore 10th May, Gen.—Joe Tel Sing, Telmachi, Br. s.s. 1,850, Fraser, 10th May—Saigon 12th May, Gen.—Wo Fat Sing & Co.	
Z-sio, Am. s.s. 1,089, M. C. Smith, 10th May—Manila 13th May, Gen.—S. T. & Co.	
Situa, Br. s.s. 4,174, C. H. Watkins, R.R.A., 16th May—Yokohama 3rd and Shanghai 13th May, Gen.—P. & O. S. N. & Co.	
Ningchow, Br. s.s. 5,836, H. L. Allen, 16th May—Victoria 19th April and Kuching 12th May, Liner and Flour—B. & S.	
Gauconau, Ger. s.s. 8,160, Ph. Obenauer, 16th May—Bremen and Singapore 11th May, Mail and Gen.—M. & Co.	
Fiat-shi, Br. s.s. 2,476, G. C. Qundy, 16th May—Yokohama and Shanghai 10th May, Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Kwangtah, Chi. s.s. 1,536, C. Stewart, 16th May—Canton 18th May, Gen.—O. M. S. N. Co.	

## CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Haitan, for Swatow.	
Kwangtah, for Canton.	
Haitan, for Swatow.	
Onconau, for Shanghai.	
Tamling, for Manila.	
Columb-maru, for Singapore.	
Arratoon Apar, for Shanghai.	
Michael Jebsen, for Mauritius.	
Sialla, for Singapore.	
Dewart, for Swatow.	
Hong Wan I, for Amoy.	
Sabu-maru, for Swatow.	

## DEPARTURES.

May 16:	
Tacoma-maru, for Tacoma.	
Haitan, for Orient Ports.	
Antenor, for Shanghai.	
Arratoon Apar, for Moji.	
Tamling, for Manila.	
Colombo-maru, for Bombay.	
Michael Jebsen, for Mauritius.	
Agamemnon, for Singapore.	
Sopernik, for Kobe.	
Chiphing, for Canton.	
Scandia, for Yokohama.	
Dewart, for Swatow.	

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Loongsang, arrived 16th inst. from Manila:	
Au Sau, Mrs. Milleop, O. O. Kidd, P. I. Varela.	
Macke, G.	
Per Gneisonau, arrived 16th inst. from Singapore, &c.	
Bongio, Miss Tversow, Mr. & Hung, John Mrs. C. L.	
Liang, Mr. and Tolz, John R. Mrs. Rossi, Mrs.	
Por Sicilia, arrived 16th May from Yokohama:	
Au Hamilton, Col. Balme, Dr. and G.	
Mrs. Hunter, Miss Bohean, J. Harcourt, Miss Bishop, A. S. Lutley, Mrs. Bobby, Mr. and McSomjourny, Mrs. W. W.	
Bohna Mountfield Cooke, Mr. and Mansfield, Miss Mrs. K. W. H. Redfern, Miss Clarke, Capt. J. Sayer, Mr. and R. Mrs. Burton	
Chan' Smith, Miss Descrenes Schumacher, A.	
Daniels Stonor Donnelly Thornton, G. Doubt Ventris, Lieut. Dallas, Mr. and G. P. Mrs. Welhaven, J. B. Dulling, H. H. Welhaven, F. Dulling, Mrs. Westwood, Mr. Fosper and Mrs. Hammond, L. T. Webber, Miss Harrison, Mr. & Yates Mrs. F. C.	

## VESSELS IN PORT.

STRANGERS.	
Aermalia, Br. s.s. 600, C. Iyam, 10th May—Sydney via Islands 26th Mar. Kopri.—S. & Co.	
Awa Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,911, T. Iizawa, 11th May—Seattle 11th April, Gen.—N. Y. K. Brand, Nor. s.s. 1,619, W. Eventon 15th May—Manila 13th May, Gen.—A. T. & Co.	
Carl Diderichsen, Nor. s.s. 774, Ch. Jergenson, 13th May—Koelung 11th May, Gen.—J. & J.	
Childar, Nor. s.s. 1,102, N. Hjorth, 8th May—Bangkok 1st May, Rice.—A. T. & Co.	
Eclips, Br. s.s. 2,996, White, 12th May—New York 1st Jan., Kerosine Oil—Standard Oil Co.	
Elax, Nor. s.s. 2,671, J. Milner, 12th May—Shanghai 8th May Ballast.—A. P. & Co.	
Empress of Japan, Br. s.s. 3,000, S. Robinson, 12th May—Vancouver 21st April and Shanghai 9th May, Mail and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.	
Manila, Cobu, Ililo, Yap, Angaur, Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, Rubau, Herbolzheim, Matupi, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per Prince Sigismund, 12th May 6 p.m.	
Scourbyas—Per Tilbyas, 20th May, 11 A.M.	
Vanilla, Cebu and Hoilo—Per Loongsang, 20th May, 1 P.M.	
Manila, Cobu and Hoilo—Per Zafiro, 20th May, 5 p.m.	
Ti-tin-in—Per Hutchow, 20th May, 3 p.m.	

## SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

5th May—Ajix, Asty-riv, Nubia, Palawan, Peilo, Polynesia, Siam, Slavonia, Sletar, Preseca, Buffalo, 7th and Mojo 10th May, Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.	
Helene, Ger. s.s. 771, II. Bendixen 18th May—from Quinhons, Gen.—J. & Co.	
Arrivals at Home—5th May—Hirano Maru, Jutzw. 9th May—Ambrus, Sambia, 12th May—Perseus, Polyne-	
5th May—K. I. Loo, & Co.	
Gregory, Br. s.s. 2,901, S. H. Benson, 14th May—Kobe 7th and Mojo 10th May, Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.	
Holene, Ger. s.s. 771, II. Bendixen 18th May—from Quinhons, Gen.—J. & Co.	
Arrivals at Home—5th May—Hirano Maru, Jutzw. 9th May—Ambrus, Sambia, 12th May—Perseus, Polyne-	
5th May—K. I. Loo, & Co.	
Luchow, Br. s.s. 1,210, W. Baddeley, 15th May—Canton 14th May, Beans and Gen.—D. & S.	
Lyemoon, Ger. s.s. 1,238, Pilgrim, 12th May—Saigon 9th May, Rice and Gen.—H. A. L. Mausang, Br. s.s. 1,041, G. S. Weigall, 7th May—Sandakan 1st May, Timber and Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Meripi, Br. s.s. 1,430, E. Uddal, 6th May—Semarang, and Singapore 29th April, Sugar—Kin Ty Loo & Co.	
Peria, Am. s.s. 2,744, A. Lockett, 14th May—Sen Françoise 12th April, Gen.—P. M. S. W. Co.	
Quarta, Ger. s.s. 1,146, Danielson, 20th April—Canton 25th April, Ballast—S. W. & Co.	
Quinta, Ger. s.s. 900, T. Schlossmeyer, 12th May—Bangkok via Swatow 6th May, Rice—B. & S. Rajah, Ger. s.s. 1,275, H. C. Behar, 11th May—Bangkok 4th May, Rice and Teakwood—B. & S.	
Romany, Br. s.s. 2,510, J. O. Lacchet, 12th May—Singapore 5th May—Petroleum—A. P. & Co.	
Shipshu, Mar. s.s. 2,450, T. Okuma, 14th May—Mol. 8th May, Coal—M. B. K.	

May 15 at May 15 at 10 a.m. 4 p.m.	
Barometer..... 29.89 29.86	
Temperature..... 74 73	
Humidity..... 95 94	
Bairdall..... 0.48 —	

Singan, Br. s.s. 1,047, E. Jamison, 15th May—Haiphong 12th and Hollaw, 14th May, Gen.—B. & S.	
Sosbu Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,110, K. Sukawi, 12th May—Swatow 11th May, Gen.—O. S. K. Tjimahi, Dutch s.s. 4,600, J. P. Schulien, 16th May—Mukassan, 6th May Coal—J. C. J. L.	
Titan, Br. s.s. 5,725, Evans, 12th May—Manila 10th May, Gen.—B. & S.	
Trintau, Br. s.s. 1,002, F. Bucking, 12th May—Bangkok 1st May, Rice and Wool—B. & S.	
Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, 25th April—Manila	